

Technical Session 4: Intermodal Freight Network Systems

CCDOTT - APS Overview
Philadelphia Regional APS Assessment
EMT DEMONSTRATION
PNW Regional APS Assessment





APS Purpose

Agile Port Systems are being developed to address inefficiencies and congestion at marine terminals, inland intermodal facilities and distribution corridors for the benefit of United States Commercial & Military freight transport.





Potential Benefits

- The Agility to Accommodate Commercial and Military Freight
- Flexibility to Utilize a Variety of Terminals and Intermodal Infrastructure
- Increased Marine Terminal Efficiency
- Increased Intermodal Terminal Efficiency
- Increased Freight Transport Efficiency





Increased Agility and Flexibility through a Systems Approach

Marine Terminals

Intermodal Terminals

Freight Corridors





Agile Port Systems (APS)

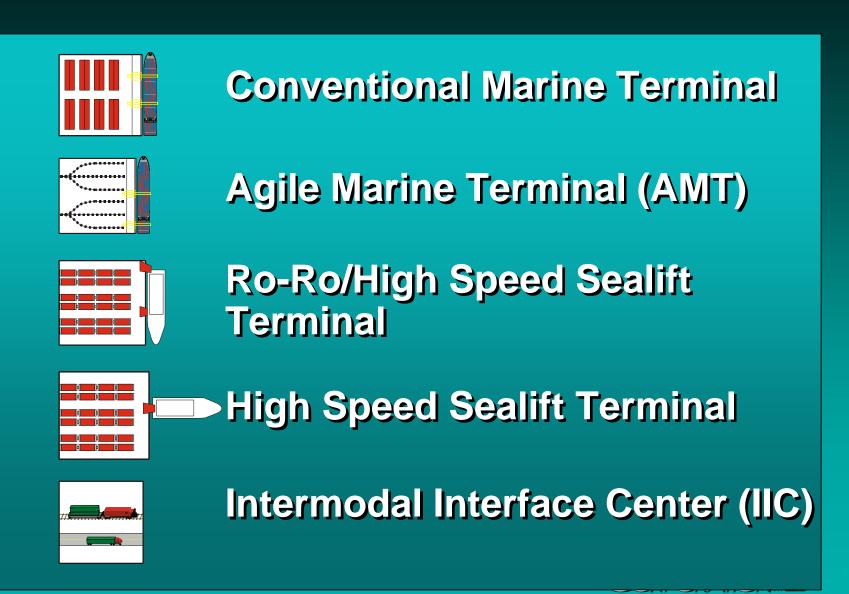
Agile Port Systems consist of five major components:

- Marine Terminals
 - Conventional
 - High Speed Sealift (HSS)
- Intermodal Terminals
- Freight Corridors
- Data/Information Management
- System Management



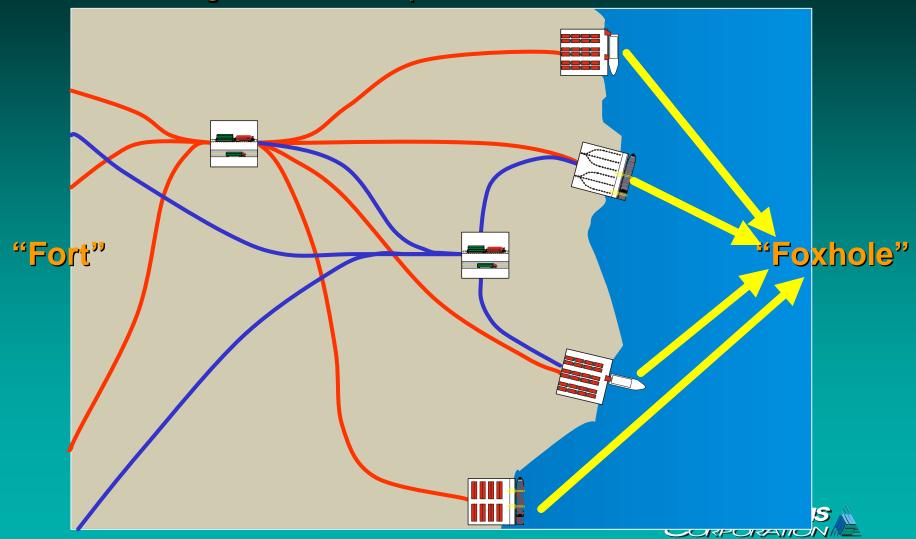


CCDoTPossible APS Retainels



CCDoTT - MARAD - USTRANSCOM AGILE PORT SYSTEM (APS) CONCEPT

DOD Surge & Sustainment Operations - "From Fort to Foxhole"





Current APS Projects

- Efficient Marine/Rail Intermodal Interface (EMRII)
 - EMT Demonstration
 - PNW Regional Assessment
- Philadelphia Region Agile Port System Study
 - US Maritime Administration
 - Delaware River Port Authority (DRPA)





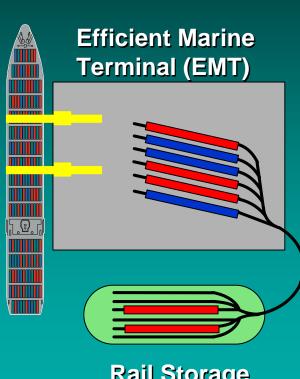
Efficient Marine/Rail Intermodal Interface (EMRII)



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EMRII System



Dedicated Rail Corridor

Intermodal Interface Center (IIC)



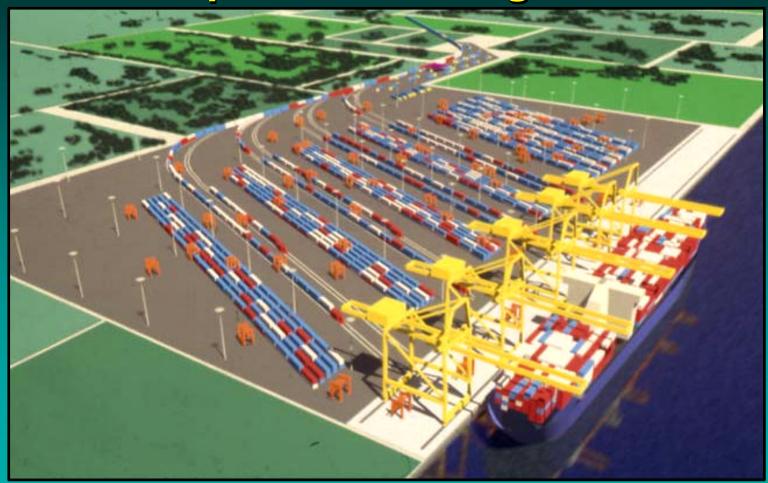
Rail Storage Buffer



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Conceptual Rendering of EMT







Conceptual Rendering of IIC







Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC)

- Double-stack capable
- Double track with bypass sidings
- Minimum at-grade interaction with road traffic
- Inland terminus close to mainline rail routes and interstate highway system





Data/Information Management System

- Requires Advance Consists (ship/train inventory and stowage)
- Will Perform:
 - Planning and Designation of Shuttle Train Blocks
 - Equipment Routing / Real-Time Integrated Logistics (ITS)
 - Corridor Traffic Management





System Manager

- Responsible for managing all components of the EMRII System
- Will Perform:
 - Planning and coordination between all System Components (EMT, IIC, DFC and Data/Information Management)



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APS Attention

- Port of Seattle
- Port of Tacoma
- Port of Portland
- Port of Oakland
- Delaware River Port Authority





Philadelphia Region Agile Port System Study





CCDoTT - MARAD - USTRANSCOM Project Perspective

"How might an Agile Port System (APS) support economic development, facilitate the development of emerging High Speed Sealift (HSS) concepts, and enhance Department of Defense (DoD) powerprojection and sustainment capability in the Philadelphia Region?"





CCDoTT - MARAD - USTRANSCOM Task Structure

- Task 1: System Requirements
- <u>Task 2</u>: Evaluation of Existing & Currently Planned Facilities
- <u>Task 3</u>: Analysis of Alternative Scenarios
- Task 4: Capacity Gap Assessment
- Task 5: Identification of Next Steps





CCDoTT - MARAD - USTRANSCOM Project Participants

- Philadelphia Marine Terminals (DRPA)
- Railroads
- Military
 - US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)
 - Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)
 - Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Staff for Logistics
 - US Forces Command (FORSCOM)
 - Army Science Board
 - Pennsylvania National Guard
- Pennsylvania DOT





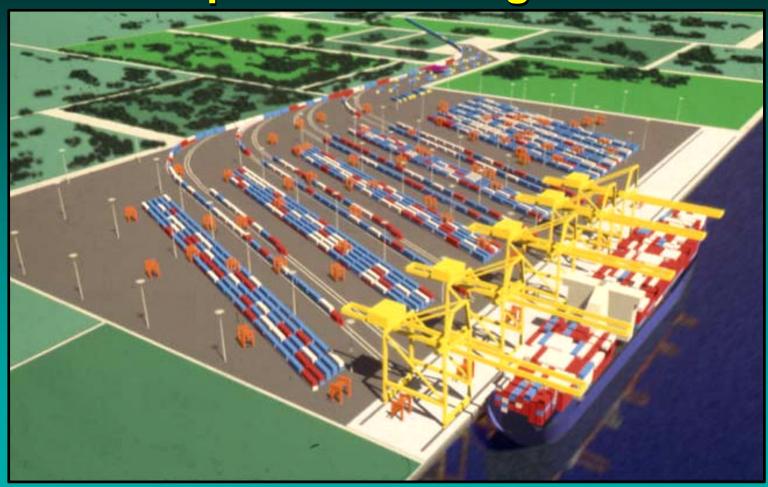
EMT Demonstration Requirements



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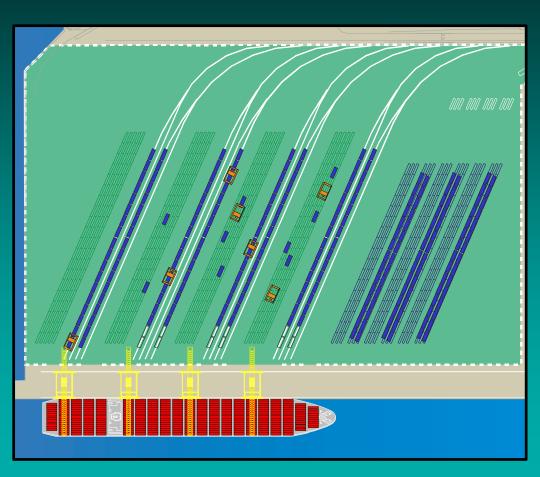


Conceptual Rendering of EMT





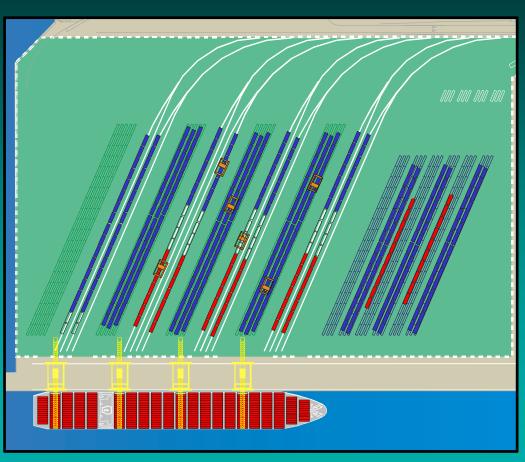




- Terminal is empty and idle.
- Shuttle trains arrive with export loads.
- Straddle carriers move to unload initial rail containers to ITZ, creating empty railcars ready to receive imports.



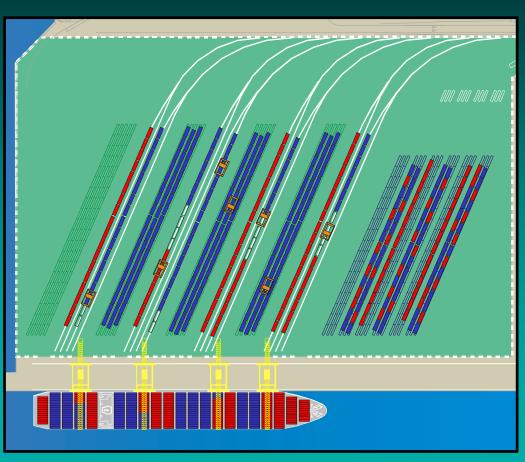




- Vessel discharge begins.
- Straddle carriers pick up import container from wharf and load directly to railcar. Take export container from railcar and deposit into the ITZ.
- This continues until hatch covers are removed and first cell is discharged.



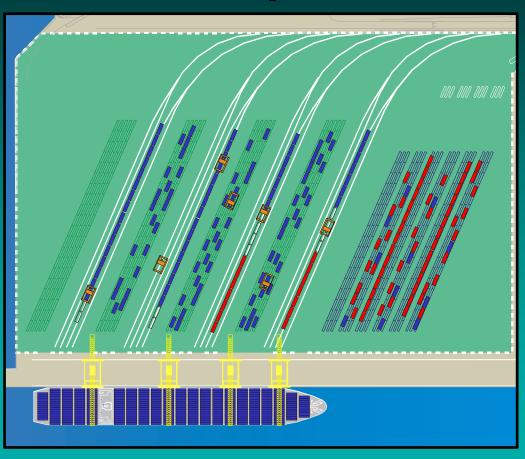




- Simultaneous load and discharge begins.
- Straddle carriers pick up import container from wharf and load directly to railcar, take export container from railcar and proceed to wharf.
- This continues until all import containers are discharged.

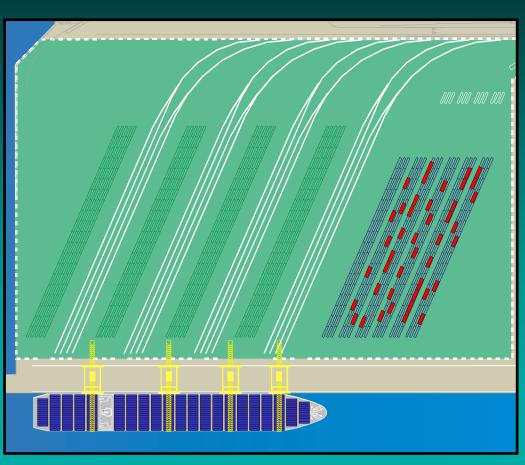






- All import containers are discharged.
- Straddle carriers pick up an export container from either rail or ITZ and take to the wharf.
- This continues until all export containers are loaded.





- Final containers are loaded onto ship.
- Ship departs.
- Terminal left empty and idle, ready for next vessel call.





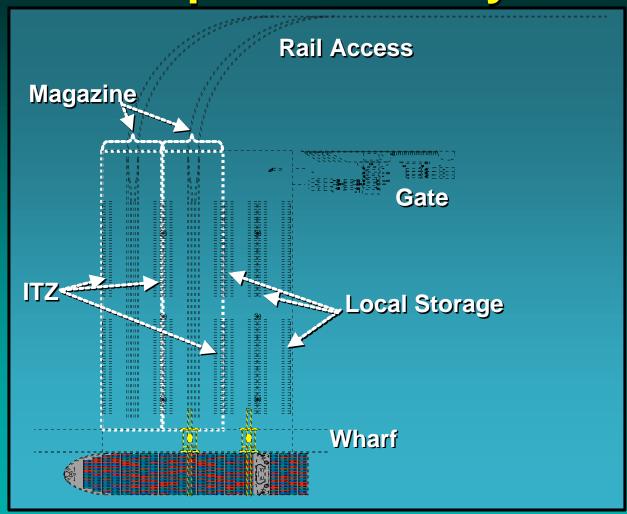
Physical Demonstration Requirements

- Vessel
- Terminal (2-magazines)
- Rail Cars (related to vessel size)
- Switch Engine 1
- Container Cranes 2
- Yard Equipment (terminal specific)
- Labor





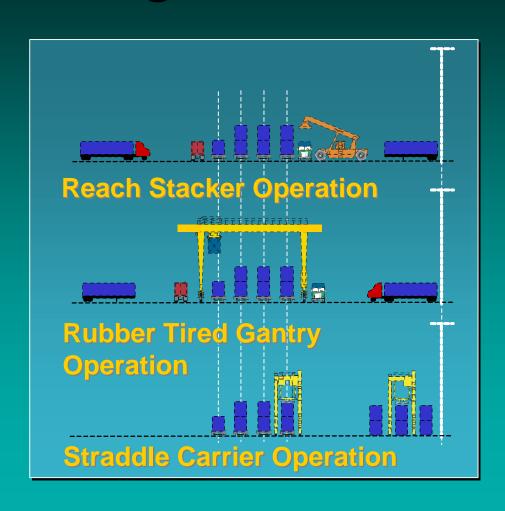
CCDoTT - MARAD - USTRANSCOM Conceptual EMT Layout







CCDoTT - MARAD - USTRANSCOM Agile Marine Terminal Module

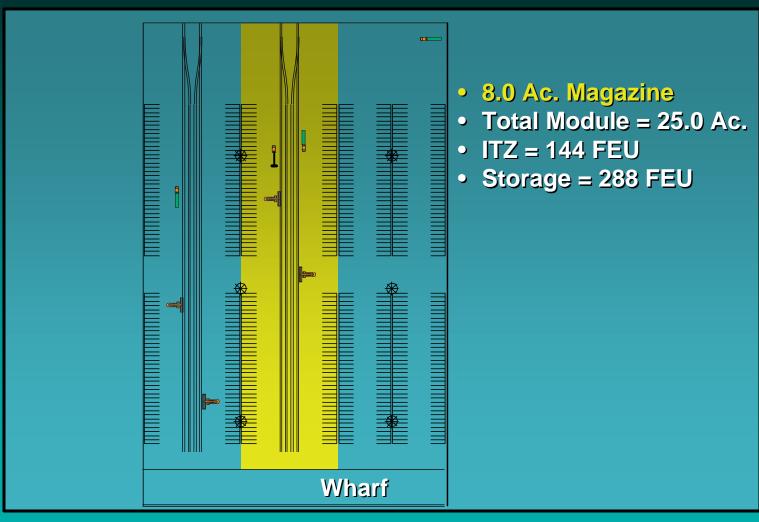


Multiple Grid
Overlay System





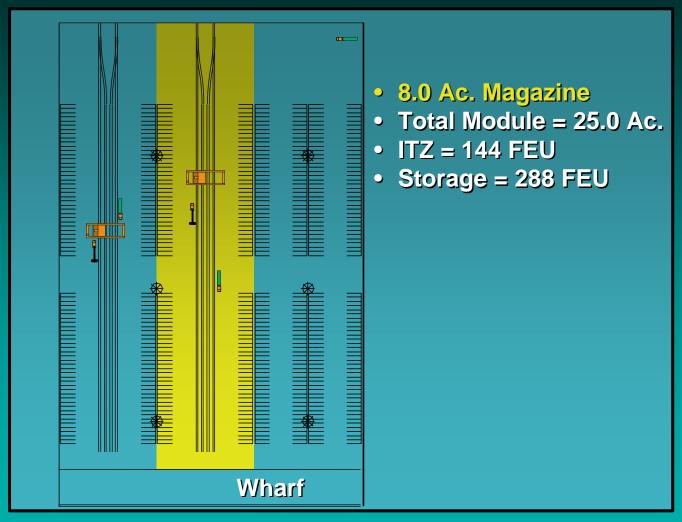
CCDoTT - MARAD - USTRANSCOM Reach Stacker Wheeled Mode







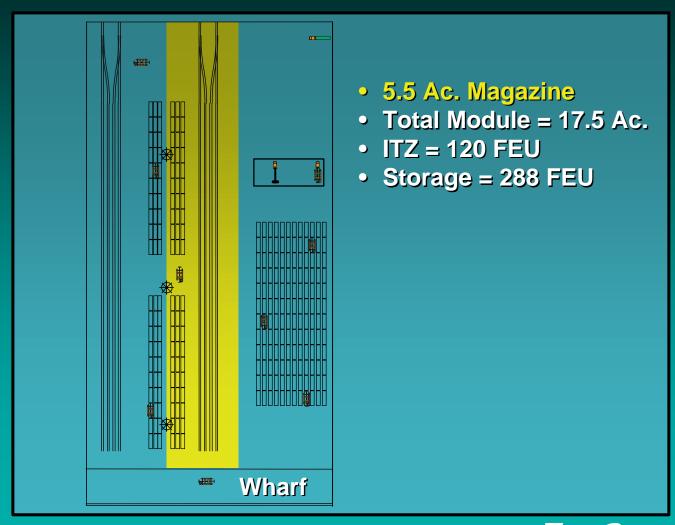
CCDoTT - MARAD - USTRANSCOM RTG Wheeled Mode





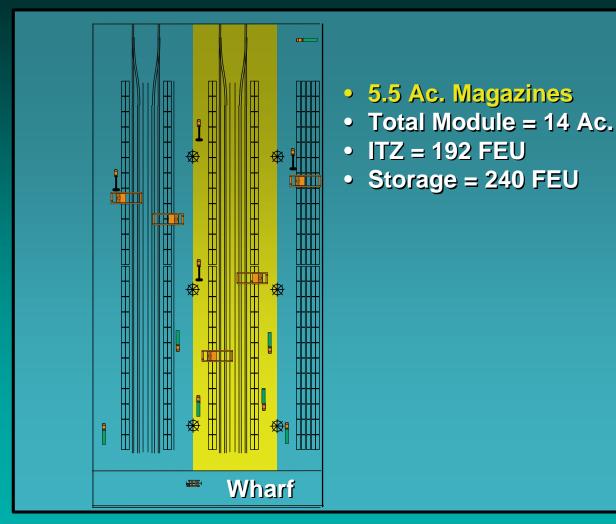


CCDoTT - MARAD - USTRANSCOM Straddle Carrier Mode





CCDoTT - MARAD - USTRANSCOM RTG Grounded Mode







Performance Measures

- Conventional Operations
- APS Operations
- Data Collection
 - Vessel Operations
 - Magazine Operations
 - Cargo Transfer Operations
 - Local Storage Area Operations
 - Gate Operations





Demonstration Team

- Port Authority
- Terminal Operator
- Ocean Carrier
- Railroad
- Labor
- Shipper





Pacific Northwest Regional Demonstration - Requirements







Pacific Northwest Regional Assessment - Demonstration

